

Name: _____

Date: .../.../ 2023

Class: S9

Tel: 034 200 9294

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 5 & 6

GRAMMAR REVISION

A. REVISION

***Lưu ý:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chủ thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

I. Complete the sentences with the correct past tense of the verbs in brackets.

0. I was having (have) dinner when suddenly the door slowly opened (open).

1. I _____ (lie) on the grass relaxing while the band _____ (play) classical music.

2. John _____ (sit) in his office reading the newspaper when he _____ (hear) the sound of a car crash in the street.

3. We _____ (draw) the plans while our boss _____ (talk) about the project.

4. Mary _____ (walk) home late one night when a strange man _____ (stop) her and _____ (ask) for a cigarette.

5. It was a cold day. The wind _____ (blow) hard and the rain _____ (fall) heavily.

II. Match the beginnings of the sentences to the correct endings.

0. The chef advised us	a. would celebrate her birthday the following week.
1. Maria said that Angela had worked	b. return the book the following day.
2. He promised to	c. if I wanted to be famous.
3. She warned me	d. to cook the meat carefully.
4. Patricia said that her mother	e. not to shout at her like that.
5. He asked me	f. at that company before she had come there.

0 - d	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

III. Circle the correct word in each of the following sentences.

0. If I have studied had studied for a good profession, I had bought / could have bought my own flat.

1. If I had got / got a good mark in my Masters, I could do / could have done a PhD.

2. If property prices **did go down / had gone down** last year, we **might have bought / might bought** a cottage in the country.
3. I think you **should use / should have used** a special soap if the problem **would come back / had come back**.
4. If little Johnny's parents **would have gone / had gone** on holiday, his aunt **would look after / would have looked after** him.
5. If she **had walked / would have walked** on these cold floors without slippers, she **could have got / could got** a bad cold.

IV. Rewrite these sentences in passive voice.

0. *They have built a new road in the village.*

→ **A new road has been built in the village.**

1. Tom has found that the tyres are unsafe.

→ _____.

2. They have discovered that the brakes are badly worn (*mòn*).

→ _____.

3. Have they done anything about the broken photocopier?

→ _____?

4. Somebody has stolen my new watch.

→ _____.

5. Have you switched the computer on this morning?

→ _____?

V. Choose the correct answer.

0. *Did I tell you about Jane? She _____.*

☒ A. *had her bag stolen*

B. *have her bag stolen*

1. Mary is _____ tomorrow.

A. *having her new computer delivered*

B. *have her new computer delivered*

2. My brother took very beautiful pictures but he _____.

A. *haven't the film developed*

B. *didn't have the film developed*

3. My car broke down last week so I had _____.

A. *to have it repaired*

B. *have it to repair*

4. My car has a *puncture (lỗ thủng)* but I have no time _____.

A. *have it fixed*

B. *to have it fixed*

5. My sister _____ in the garden.

A. *has an apple tree plant*

B. *has an apple tree planted*

Speed reading

What is speed reading, and why do we need it?

- A** Speed reading is not just about reading fast. It is also about how much information you can remember when you have finished reading. The World Championship Speed-Reading Competition says that its top competitors average between 1,000 and 2,000 words a minute. But they must remember at least 50 percent of this in order to qualify for the competition.
- B** Nowadays, speed reading has become an essential skill in any environment where people have to master a large volume of information. Professional workers need reading skills to help them get through many documents every day, while students under pressure to deal with assignments may feel they have to read more and read faster all the time.
- C** Although there are various methods to increase reading speed, the trick is deciding what information you want first. For example, if you only want a rough outline of an issue, then you can skim the material quickly and extract the key facts. However, if you need to understand every detail in a document, then you must read it slowly enough to understand this.
- D** Even when you know how to ignore irrelevant detail, there are other improvements you can make to your reading style which will increase your speed. For example, most people can read much faster if they read silently. Reading each word aloud takes time for the information to make a complete circuit in your brain before being pronounced. Some researchers believe that as long as the first and last letters are in place, the brain can still understand the arrangement of the other letters in the word because it logically puts each piece into place.
- E** Chunking is another important method. Most people learn to read either letter by letter or word by word. As you improve, this changes. You will probably find that you are fixing your eyes on a block of words, then moving your eyes to the next block of words, and so on. You are reading blocks of words at a time, not individual words one by one. You may also notice that you do not always go from one block to the next: sometimes you may move back to a previous block if you are unsure about something.
- F** A skilled reader will read a lot of words in each block. He or she will only look at each block for an instant and will then move on. Only rarely will the reader's eyes skip back to a previous block of words. This reduces the amount of work that the reader's eyes have to do. It also increases the volume of information that can be taken in over a given period of time.
- G** On the other hand, a slow reader will spend a lot of time reading small blocks of words. He or she will skip back often, losing the flow and structure of the text, and muddling their overall understanding of the subject. This irregular eye movement quickly makes the reader tired. Poor readers tend to dislike reading because they feel it is difficult to concentrate and comprehend written information.
- H** The best tip anyone can have to improve their reading speed is to practise. In order to do this effectively, a person must be engaged in the material and want to know more. If you find yourself constantly having to re-read the same paragraph, you may want to switch to reading material that grabs your attention. If you enjoy what you are reading, you will make quicker progress.

5 Underline the key words in each question.

Questions 1–6

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A–H.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A–H.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 1 the types of people who need to read more quickly
- 2 the fastest reading speeds
- 3 how a reader can become confused
- 4 why reading material should be interesting
- 5 a definition of speed reading
- 6 what you should consider before you start reading

6 Now answer Questions 1–6 by reading each paragraph in the passage separately and deciding whether it contains the information in any of the questions.

7 Read the instructions for Questions 7–13 and the title of the table. Which three paragraphs do you need to read carefully to complete the table?

Questions 7–13

Complete the table below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Chunking

type of reader	reading method	effect of method on reader
skilled reader	- many 7 in a block - reader hardly ever goes back	- reader's 8 do less work - more 9 is processed
10	- small blocks - reader 11 goes back	- reader easily gets 12 - finds it hard to 13 on passage

8 Now answer Questions 7–13. Use the words around each question to help you find the answers.

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính:

[Track 07](#)

2 Work in pairs. Look at Questions 1–5 below.

- 1 What type of information do you need for each gap (e.g. a date, a place)?
- 2 What will you write in each gap (letters, words, numbers or a combination of these)?

Questions 1–5

Complete the form below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Online Writing Course

Request for brochure

Example

First name: *Alex*

Last name: **1**

Address: *Flat 4A, 2 396* *Road*

Town/City: *Preston*

Postcode: **3**

Phone number: **4**

Email address: *alex7@ptu.com*

Message box: *deliver brochure* **5**



Now listen to the first part of the conversation and answer Questions 1–5.

I. Choose the correct answer.

- Mom said that she needed to be at work early _____.
A. this morning B. that morning
- Their friends told them that they were going to be a bit late _____.
A. the following Monday B. next Monday
- My sister told me that she had seen me at the supermarket _____.
A. yesterday B. the day before
- He asked me if I could come to the meeting _____.
A. the next day B. tomorrow
- She asked me if I was working _____.
A. that night B. tonight

II. Use the third condition to rewrite these statements.

1. He didn't prepare for the interview, so he didn't get the job.
→ _____
2. We came home from our holiday early because we ran out of money.
→ _____
3. I can't take much exercise because I don't have enough free time.
→ _____
4. The house didn't burn down because the fire brigade came immediately.
→ _____
5. I took the job because I didn't know how difficult it was.
→ _____

***Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con viết từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.